

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 113, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 113, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 113, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C717E
RGB	140, 113, 126
RGB Percent	55%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5569, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.10, 0.45
HSL	331°, 11%, 50%
HSV	331°, 19%, 55%
XYZ	20.4862, 18.8921, 22.3055
YIQ	122.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

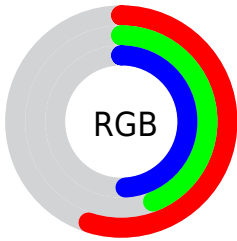
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 113, 126
Decimal	9204094
CIE _{Lab}	50.56, 12.89, -3.14
CIE _{LCh}	51, 13.264, 346.305
Yxy	18.8921, 0.3321, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287394174 (0xFF8C717E)
YUV	122.5550, 1.6984, 15.2993
Hunter-Lab	43.4650, 8.0682, -0.0011

Details

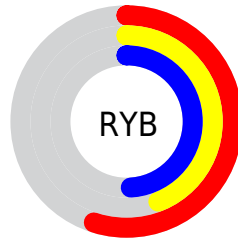
The RGB color **140, 113, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 140, 127**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 165, 179**, and **90, 65, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 99, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 127, 133**.

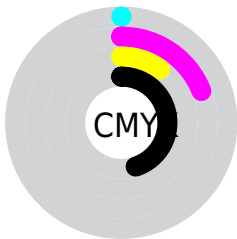
Distribution



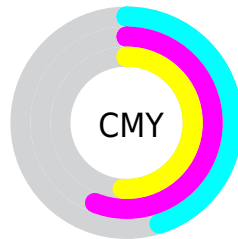
- Red (55%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 113, 126 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 140, 113, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 113, 126

255, 255, 255

 194, 165, 179

 222, 192, 206


 250, 220, 234

 255, 249, 255

 140, 113, 126

 140, 99, 119


 140, 85, 111

 140, 113, 126

 114, 88, 101

 90, 65, 77


 66, 43, 54

 43, 22, 33

 25, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 140, 113, 126

 140, 127, 133

 140, 141, 141

140, 71, 104

140, 155, 148

140, 57, 97

140, 169, 155

140, 43, 90

140, 183, 162

140, 29, 82

140, 197, 170

140, 15, 75

140, 211, 177

140, 1, 68

140, 225, 184

140, 0, 67

140, 239, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



130, 116, 136



140, 113, 126



144, 113, 114

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



140, 113, 126



123, 122, 99



92, 126, 136

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



140, 113, 126



113, 140, 127

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



91, 127, 126



140, 113, 126



110, 125, 105

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



140, 113, 126



134, 118, 99



98, 127, 115



101, 123, 142

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



140, 113, 126



143, 114, 107



98, 127, 115



91, 126, 133

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



140, 113, 126



181, 170, 175



127, 113, 140



92, 85, 88



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



140, 113, 126



181, 139, 159



140, 113, 113



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 64



5, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



140, 113, 126



181, 139, 159



113, 140, 140



69, 62, 65



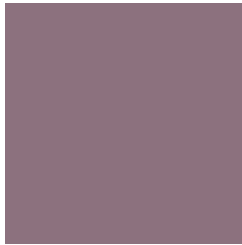
133, 0, 64



5, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 113, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 113, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

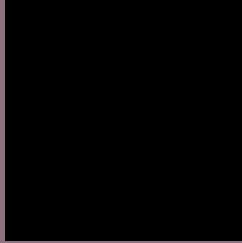
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 140, 113, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 113, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 113, 126.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

[140, 113, 126](#)

Protanopia

[120, 120, 130](#)

Deuteranopia

[130, 117, 125](#)



Tritanopia
140, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 113, 126

Protanomaly

127, 117, 129

Deuteranomaly

134, 116, 125

Tritanomaly

140, 114, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 113, 126

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

129, 119, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 113, 126 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(140, 113, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 113, 126)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 113, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 113, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 113, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(140, 113, 126) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 113, 126) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 113, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 113, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 113, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 113,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 113, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 113, 126) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
113, 126) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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